# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,606.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. 1789.


## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

*By order of the Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament for erecting* FOUR LIGHT-HOUSES *on the northern parts of Great Britain,*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT FOUR LIGHT-HOUSES, with Lamps and Reflectors, are now erected.

I.

One on KINNAIRD'S CASTLE, at Kinnaird's Head, near Fraserburgh, lat. 57 d. 42 m. and lon. west of London 1 d. 20 m.; Cairnbulg from the Light-house bearing S.E. and Troup Point W. N. W.

The Lantern is 120 feet above the sea at high water, and will be seen from S.E. from W. N. W. and intermediate points of the compass north of these two points.

II.

One on the MULL OF CANTYRE, above the Rocks called the Merchants, lat. 55 d. 22 m. and west lon. 5 d. 22 m.; the Sound of Ilia from the Light-house bearing N. by E. and distant 27 miles; the south end of Ilia N. N. W. distant 25 miles; the north end of Rathlin Island N. W. by W.½ W.; the Maiden Rocks S. by W.¼W. distant 14 miles; and Copland Light S. by W.¼W. distant 31 miles.

The Lantern is 235 feet above the sea at high water, and will be seen from N. N. E.½E. from S. by W.¼W. and intermediate points of the compass north of these points.

III.

One on NORTH RONALDSAY, in Orkney, lat. 59 d. 40 m. and west lon. 2 d. 15 m.; bearings from the Light-house as follow: Mowlhead in Papa Westra W. N. W.½N. distant about 15 miles; east end of Reef-dyke S. by W.; the west end of Reef-dyke S. W. by S. the middle distant about 2½ miles; the Start Point in the Island of Sanda S. S. W. distant about 6 miles; south end of the Fair Isle E.; north end of ditto E.½N. and distant about 25 miles.

The Lantern is 80 feet above the sea at high water, and will be seen from W. N. W.½N. from S. W. by W.¼W. and intermediate points of the compass south, east, and north of these points, in all which directions the reflectors have effect, but a faint light will be seen from the lamps unaided by the reflectors further west than the said two points.

IV.

One on the POINT OF SCALPA on the Isle of Glass, lat. 58 d. —— and lon. west of London near 7 d.; bearings from the Light-house as follow: Ru-Ushines E. N. E.½E. distant 8 miles; north end of Scham Isles E.½S.; sound end of ditto E. by S.½S. distant 11 miles; Skerinoe Rock S. E.½S. distant 3 miles; Shergraidish Rock S. S. E.½E. distant 12 miles; Point of Troternish S. S. E.½E. distant 16 miles; Point of Vaternish S. S. W.¼W. distant 19 miles; Dunvegan-head S. W.½S. distant 26 miles Point of Roudil W. by S. distant 16 miles.

The Lantern is 80 feet above the sea, and will be seen from E. N. E.½E. from W. by S. and Intermediate points of the compass south of these two points.

N.B. *The bearings were all taken by the compass, and also the points seen upon the respective Light-houses; therefore the bearings of the Light-houses from a ship may be in all the opposite points of the compass to those before specified.*

The two first-mentioned Lanterns have been lighted for some time past, and the other two will be lighted from and after the 30th of October next.

## LINTSEED.

### NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

*Trustees Office, Edinburgh, Aug.* 28. 1789.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, think it proper to give this public notice to the Importers of, or Dealers in Lintseed, that they have the best information from persons of skill, who have made careful and repeated experiments, by sowing different kinds of Seed, that the Seed produced in Courland, or what is imported from Libau, Memel, or Koninsburgh; or from the Carolinas and southern provinces in America, is reckoned altogether unfit for sowing in this country; and that although some of those Seeds have a promising appearance, and, even when sown, spring up well at first, in general they are found to yield very short, thin, and unprofitable crops.

By order of the Trustees,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Ware-house of William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith, on Tuesday the 1st September, at twelve o'clock noon,

| | |
|---|---|
| 22 Hhds Scale Sugar, | 5 Bales Cotton, |
| 100 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, | 2 Casks Indigo, |
| 100 Hhds Old Ditto, | 17 Kegs Gum Guacum, |
| 19 Barrels Coffee, | 14 Tons Logwood, |

Imported in the Polly, Andrew Mason master, from Kingston, Jamaica, and now discharging at the Shore of Leith.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and Co. have for sale, a parcel of Mahogany, also a quantity of Cocoa Wood for Turners

## AN EXHIBITION OF CAPITAL PAINTINGS.

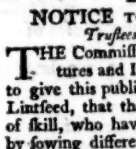
IS opened at the *Cooper's Hall, King Street, Bristol*, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 28th day of September next, when they will be sold by auction.

This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, secretary to Queen Ann, and author of the *Independant Whig*; amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

## NOTICE.

PATRICK WILKIE, Esq; late of the Island of St Vincent, deceased.

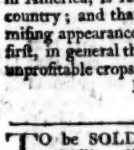
ALL persons who have any claims or demands upon the estates or effects left by the said Patrick Wilkie, are hereby requested to send a note of the same, and of the manner they are constituted to James Marshall, writer to the signet, betwixt and the 1st October next, in order that proper steps may be taken for the adjusting and settling thereof.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE FRIENDSHIP,
(A NEW SHIP)
*Thomas Ritchie Master,*

Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the third September.

*N. B.* The ship has good accommodation for passengers. The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.



FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
To call at ANTIGUA,
THE BELL,
*John Cathcart Master,*

Now at Greenock, ready to receive goods, and will positively be clear to sail the 20th September.

For freight or passage, apply to Hamilton, Garden & Co. or Captain Cathcart in Greenock; or to James Buchanan in Glasgow. AUGUST 21. 1789.

## ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH,

30th JULY 1789.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 1st September next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, pursuant to the charter. ARCH. HOPE Sec.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold by Auction, by William Bruce, on Tuesday the First of September next, in a Lodging in Bess Wynd, back of the Tolbooth, Edinburgh,

A Genteel assortment of Household Furniture, all in good order, and as good as new; viz. mounted beds, feather beds, blankets, carpets, bed and table linen; mahogany joining, and other tables; bureaus, drawers, dining-room, and bed-room chairs, silver plate, an eight-day clock, grates, a kitchen jack, and an assortment of kitchen furniture.

To begin at half past ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold.

## SALE OF HABERDASHERY GOODS

*At Prime Cost.*

THE whole Stock in Trade lately belonging to WILLIAM COWAN, will begin to be sold off at prime cost, at the Warehouse, Carruber's Close, on Monday the 31st current, and continue till all is sold off, as it is found necessary in order to settle the affairs, to dispose of the present stock, and the business will afterwards be commenced in another firm.

The Goods consist of Muslins, Stockings, Printed Cottons, Silk Handkerchiefs, and a variety of other articles, in excellent condition, of which great bargains may be expected.

## NOTICE.

THE Concern of LEE, ROBERTSON AND COMPANY, Merchants in Greenock, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Those indebted to them are desired to make payment to John Kippen, who alone is empowered to grant discharges, and who will also pay off what they owe.

*Greenock, 18th August* 1789.

Per procuration of Anderson, Fullarton and Co.
ALEX. DUNLOP.
JOHN CAMPBELL AND SON.
JOHN ROBERTSON.

The above business is now carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN KIPPEN AND COMPANY.
ANDERSONS, FULLARTON & DUNLOP.
JOHN KIPPEN.
*Greenock 18th August* 1789.

*Sheriff-clerk's Office*—Selkirk, Aug. 27. 1789.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the *Michaelmas Head Court* for the shire of Selkirk, will be held at Selkirk, upon Thursday the first day of October next; and that an OBJECTION was lodged in my hands, upon the 29th day of July last, against Sir James Pringle of Stitchill, Bart.

JOHN LAING Clk.

## COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

THE Sheriff-clerk of the county hereby gives notice to the Freeholders thereof, That their Michaelmas Head Court for this year falls to be held upon Tuesday the 6th day of October next; and that claims have been lodged in due time with the said Sheriff-clerk, for enrolling the Gentlemen after named, viz.

1. James Hay, Esq. younger of Hopes,
2. Andrew M'Dowall, Esq. younger, of Logan,
3. Capt. James Dalrymple at North Berwick,
4. John Anderson, Esq. of Windygoull,
5. Edward Hay, Esq. of Newhall,
6. Patrick Rigg, Esq. of Downfield and Morton—and
7. The Hon. Charles Hope of Waughton.

## CROMARTYSHIRE.

THE Sheriff-clerk of Cromarty hereby intimates, that the *Michaelmas Head Court* of that county holds this year on Tuesday the 20th day of October next; and that OBJECTIONS are lodged with him against the following Gentlemen, now standing on the roll of Freeholders, viz.

John Mackintosh of Dalmunzie, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Colin Graham of Drynie,
Mr John Fraser, merchant in London,
Capt. David Ross of the late 95th Reg. of foot,
Mr David Ross, Commissary-clerk of Ross,
David Ross, Esq. of Ankerville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice,
John Gordon of Carroll, Esq.
Robert Blair, Esq. Advocate, Liferenter—and Mr James Hay, Fiar,
Hugh Rose of Aitnoch, Esq.

AND A

Petition and Representation of the said Hugh Ross, to be laid before the Freeholders.

*Cromarty*—Aug. 21. WALTER ROSS, Clk. Dep.

## ESTATE OF BALERNO.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of BALERNO, lying in the parish of Currie, comprehending the farm of Newmill, consisting of 96 acres of arable land, upon the turnpike road betwixt Edinburgh and Lanark, beginning at the six mile stone, valued at 123l. Sterling.

ITEM, The Easter Mill, now converted into an elegant and extensive paper mill, with the mill lands, 11 acres 1 rood and 27 falls—rent whereof, on a 57 years tack after Martinmas 1788, is 80l. and after the expiry, for 29 years longer, at the rent of 145l. yearly, if the present tenants, who have laid out great sums in building and machinery, or their successors, require such renewal.

ITEM, The Wester Mill, now a corn, and two Barley Mills, with the Multures. This mill is newly built, and, with the mill lands, about 5 acres and 34 falls, is valued at 40l. yearly.

ITEM, The lands of Townhead of Balerno, lying contiguous to the lands of Newmill, on the south side of the Water of Leith, consisting of 128 acres 3 roods 6 falls of land, with 171 acres 1 rood 1 fall of muir ground, and the Barley Mill of Balerno, with sundry other houses in the town of Balerno; the whole valued at 181l. 17s. 5d. yearly.

The whole subject to annual deductions of 6l. 6s. 2½d.

In case the above subjects are not sold together, they will be exposed in the lots following:

LOT I. The farm of Newmills, on the north of the road, valued at 107l. yearly.

LOT II. The Wester Barley Mill, with the Mill Lands, and the Park called Leising Side, of 10 acres 3 roods and 24 falls, valued in whole to 56l. 7s. 1d. yearly.

LOT III. The Paper Mill, with the mill lands—rent 80l.

LOT IV. The lands of Townhead of Balerno, valued at 181l. 17s. 5d. Sterling. In this lot are some good situations for mills on the water of Baverly, and fine free stone Quarries, now of great esteem in the city of Edinburgh.

The lands will be shown by Alexander Henderson, servant at Newmill.

The progress of writs and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

## WEAVERS WANTED.

IN the Manufactory of Linen and Cotton Checks, &c. at the CITY OF CARLISLE, in the county of Cumberland, where the prices for weaving are in proportion of five shillings in every twenty shillings more than given for the same work in any part of Scotland, and where the weaver has his loom, and every utensil found him by his employers. One hundred or more weavers may be immediately accommodated with work, by making speedy application to Messf. John Forster and Sons, or Messf. Lewthwaite and Co. at Carlisle aforesaid, where weavers will meet with every encouragement; and those that are married may have employment for their wives and children. None will be taken but those who can produce a written certificate of their sobriety and honest good conduct. Carlisle is situated in a rich fertile corn country, and provisions of all kinds as cheap and plentiful as at any place in the kingdom.

*Carlisle, Aug.* 25. 1789.

## MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with the most convenient set of Stables and other Offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alexander Masson, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniencies. It is, from its centrical situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the premisses will be shown by Mr Masson.

MR MASSON returns his sincerest thanks for the friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitsunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the Public as usual.

## SALE OF HOUSES IN LOANHEAD.

*And Upset Price reduced.*

To be Sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon,

SEveral HOUSES in LOANHEAD, being part of the sequestrated estate of William Cowan, merchant in Edinburgh, yielding of free rent about 22l. Sterling but subject to the liferent of Mrs Cowan.

The tenants will shew the property, and intending purchasers may apply for further information to Robert Playfair, writer, Libberton wynd, Edinburgh.

## LONDON——AUGUST 24.

The answer of the King of France to the National Assembly, and the answer given by Richard II. of England, to Bolingbroke, as described by Shakespeare, are so strikingly similar, that it cannot be passed unnoticed.

BOLINGBROKE.

[illegible]

KING RICHARD.

Ay, no;—no, ay—for I must nothing be;
Therefore no, no; for I resign to thee.
Now mark me how I will undo myself:
I give this heavy weight from off my head,
And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,
The pride of kingly sway from out my heart;
With my own tears I wash away my balm;
With my own hand I give away my crown;
With my own tongue deny my sacred state;
With my own breath release all duteous oaths;
All pomp and majesty, I do forswear;
My manors, rents, and revenues I forego;
My acts, decrees, and statutes I deny.
God pardon all oaths that are broke to me!
God keep all vows unbroke are made by thee.

STATE CONFESSOR.

The frequent conferences of late between the Minister of this country and traders of different descriptions, reminds a correspondent of a conference between a French Minister and some merchants; whether there has been any similarity between the conduct of the two Ministers on the score of intractability, must be left to the determination of those who enjoyed the superlative honour of attending, and attending in vain.

Colbert once appointed a meeting of the most distinguished merchants of Paris, to consult with them upon the means of invigorating a drooping commerce. When they were assembled, all were silent, each expecting the other to begin.

"Gentlemen," said the Minister, "are you mute?"

"No," may it please your Highness, said Mr Hazon, "but we are afraid of offending you, should any word displeasing to you escape us."

"Speak freely, (said the Minister) I shall consider whoever speaks with the greatest freedom as the King's best subject and my best friend."

Whereupon Mr Hazon said, "Sir, since you command us, and promise to attend favourably to what we shall have the honour to represent to you, I will freely inform you, that when you became Minister you found the carriage overturned; and that since your administration, you have raised it on one side only to overturn it on the other."

At this caustic sally the Minister took fire, and said with emotion, "You speak with a vengeance, friend." "Sir," replied Mr Hazon, "I humbly beg your Highness's pardon for the folly of which I have been guilty in trusting to your promise; I shall say no more."

The Minister then desired the others to speak; but every one remained silent: thus ended the conference.

Lord Camden had inclosed part of a common, and stopped up the thoroughfare; seeing a country fellow go up through the ground, he called and told him, he had no right to go through that ground. The man told his Lordship, he had gone that way ever since he was a child, and did not know any reason why he should not go then: scratching his head, he begged to ask his Lordship a question: "Suppose a man was to steal some of the geese that were feeding there, what would they do to the person that took them?" He would, replied his Lordship, be carried before a Justice?—"And pray, what would be done to the man who stole the common from the geese?"—His Lordship made him no answer, but the man was never interrupted in passing that way after.

EXTRACT *from the* GRENADA GAZETTE *of* MAY 2. 1789.

"It is with real grief that we have to announce to "our readers, the loss which this Island has sustained in the person of William Sutherland, Esq; late "Captain in his Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot.—"After an illness of some weeks, he left this world, "about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant, in the 48th year of his age.

"A Friend, who had a most sincere regard for "him whilst living, and who must long lament "his departure, cannot refrain from offering this "last tribute to his memory. To say, 'That he "died universally regreted,' would but ill express "what his numerous acquaintance felt on being deprived of so excellent a member of society!—Even-"tempered, benevolent, and unassuming, he ever "contributed largely to that good humour and satisfaction which arise from the most friendly communication of sentiments and unreserved conversation. "—Those who knew him well, and were for years "in habits of the greatest intimacy with him, cannot recollect an instance of his saying or doing an "unkind thing, or ever using an expression that could "disturb the harmony of the company in which he "was engaged. Even in the hours of unguarded familiarity, when a mutual confidence of each other's "regard tempted us to indulge ourselves in touching "on his foibles, he was never known to take offence, "or to retort with any thing like asperity or resentment; often, on the contrary, where the petulance "of others, or a less forbearing temper than his "own, had occasioned misunderstandings of a dangerous tendency, he has, by his exertions and "moderation, prevented the mischiefs which would "otherwise have ensued, restored tranquillity and effected reconciliation.—On these and all other occasions, where he could perform an office of real "friendship, he manifested an eagerness to oblige, "and a zeal and activity beyond what his natural "disposition in the ordinary occurrences of life seemed to promise.

"If he had indiscretions, (and which of us, in "God's name is without them?) they were at least "of such a nature as to be injurious only to his own "advancement,—they never excited any other painful sensation to his friends, than that of regret for "the effect which they produced on his situation and "circumstances.—With such a heart, and so inoffensive manners,

"Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus,
"Tam cari capitis!——

"His remains were carried to the grave on Sun-"day afternoon with military honours, the attendance of all the officers of the garrison, and of "large detachments from the 45th and 67th Regiments, followed by a numerous train of other affectionate friends, respectable inhabitants of the "town and neighbourhood, formed a procession of "such length and solemnity, as seemed to interest "the whole town in his funeral obsequies.

"The ceremony of his interment was performed "with the most affecting dignity by the Chaplain of "the regiment, in the presence of an unusual con-"course of spectators; and his body was committed "to the earth amidst the sighs and tears of those who "knew the value of a safe and sociable companion."

### RUSTIC LIBERALITY.

One Martin, a farmer of a small holding under 70l. a year, at Hampden-row, in Buckinghamshire, lately sold his wheat at High-Wycombe market so amazingly to his advantage, that he considered it as his duty to let his poor neighbours partake of his good fortune, and accordingly presented every poor family in the parish with a peck loaf and some flour. This act of gratitude and generosity coming to the ear of his noble Landlord, he took occasion to signalize worthy farmer, in the following manner: he invited all the honest Martin at the head of his table, declaring, that he always considered as his best friend the man that was the best friend to the poor. When they broke up, his Lordship ordered his butler to deliver to Mr Martin a butt of the best strong beer in his cellar, upon which was written in large characters, "This for his friendship to the poor." The poor men that were present were so pleased with this mark of kindness bestowed upon their friend, that they seized Mr Martin, put him into a chair upon the butt in a cart, erected a triumphal arch of boughs of oak and beech over his head, and drew him home in triumph to his own house. We wish this conduct of honest Martin was followed by every farmer in the kingdom that could afford it; and wherever it is followed, we hope the same notice will be taken of it as has been taken in this, by the noble descendant of the immortal John Hampden. The women of the parish were invited to the dinner at the Hall, and after dinner they drew a lottery his Lordship had prepared for them, in imitation of Monsf. Del Campo's lottery for the ladies at Ranelagh; here the prizes were gowns, petticoats, hats, cradles, promises of Godfathers and Godmothers, &c. &c.

### PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock, — | Ditto Bonds, 105 s. prem. |
| 3 per cent. red. 80¾. | South Sea Stock, — |
| Ditto con. 79¼ a ⅜. | Ditto Old Ann. — |
| Ditto 1726, — | New ditto, — |
| 4 per cent. con. 99⅜ a ½. | 3 per cent. 1751, — |
| 5 per cent. 116½ a ¾. | New Navy, and Victualling Bills, — |
| Bank Long. Ann. 23¾ a 7-16ths. | Exchequer bills, 53s. prem. |
| Short 1777, — | Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 6 d. |
| Ditto 1778, 1779, — | Tontine, — |
| India Stock, 176. | |
| Ditto Ann. — | |

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 25. S. W.

### PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 24.

| | s. | s. | d. | | s. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 44 | to 54 | 0 | Tick Beans, | 20 | to 22 | 0 |
| Fine ditto, | — | — | — | Small ditto, | 22 | to 23 | 6 |
| Rye, | 22 | to 24 | 0 | Tares, | 24 | to 26 | 0 |
| Oats, | 16 | to 19 | 0 | | | | |
| Barley, | 21 | to 24 | 6 | Flour, per Sack. | | | |
| Malt, | 31 | to 34 | 0 | | | | |
| Grey Pease, | 20 | to 22 | 0 | Fine Flour, | 42 | | |
| White ditto, | 20 | to 21 | 0 | Second Sort, | 38 | | |
| Boiling ditto, | 26 | to 29 | 0 | Rape Seed, | 27 | to 28 | |

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 25.

CARLTON-HOUSE, *August* 22. 1789.

THE Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Clermont, of the Kingdom of Ireland, to be one of his Royal Highness's Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, *August* 19. 1789.

Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, granting unto the Honourable Joseph Hewitt the office and place of his Majesty's Second Serjeant at Law in this Kingdom.

Letters Patent have also been passed, granting unto Henry Duquery, Esq; the office and place of his Majesty's Third Serjeant at Law in this Kingdom.

WAR-OFFICE, DUBLIN-CASTLE, *August* 19. 1789.

Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of this Kingdom, granting unto the Right Honourable Henry Lewes, Earl of Carhampton, the office and place of Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance in this Kingdom.

*Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.*

13th Regiment of Foot, Mr Stewart Bruce to be Ensign, vice Findley promoted. Commission dated July 31. 1788.

8th Regiment of Dragoons, Lord Viscount Conyngham, from the 3d foot guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders, resigned. Commission dated September 30. 1788.

43d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Francis Coffin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Dennis, promoted. Commission dated March 14. 1789.

56th Regiment of Foot, Mr James Mack to be Surgeon, vice Chilholme, deceased. Commission dated May 31, 1789.

LLOYD's LIST.—AUGUST 25.

THE Contractor, Bartlet, from China, was spoke in the Streights of Sunda.

The Soleboy Man of War, arrived at Portsmouth, spoke the Severn, Wallis, from Barbadoes to London, off Bermuda, out 10 days, all well.

Captain Fitch of the Spy, from Africa, on the 6th instant spoke the Minerva, Carr, from Bremen to New York, lat. 43. 9. N. lon. 23. W. On the 10th spoke the Britannia of Greenock, for Virginia, lat. 48. 31. N. lon. 18. W. On the 18th spoke the Grange, Roberts, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, lat. 50. 29. N. lon. 11. W.

Captain Cardin of the Ann, from Africa, on the 5th July, lat. 19. 30. N. lon. 22. 12. W. spoke the Madam Pontata, Brown, from Liverpool to Angola, all well. On the 3d instant, lat. 46. 45. N. lon. 31. W. spoke the Hawke, Paul, from Bilboa to Newfoundland, out 22 days, all well.

The Supply, Merriton, from Barbadoes, on the 7th inst. lat. 45. 37. lon. 33. 24. W. spoke the Halifax Packet, for Halifax, out 25 days, all well. On the 11th, lat. 47. 28. lon. 36. 42. W. spoke the Maria, ——— from Falmouth for Quebec, out 13 days, all well; and on the 19th, lat. 49. 6. lon. 15. 7. spoke the Nancy, Creid, from Norway to Nice, out 3 weeks, all well.

## *REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.*

ADDRESS OF THE KING TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF HIS ARMY.

"BRAVE WARRIORS,

"The new obligations which I impose on you, in concert with the National Assembly, will surely give you no kind of uneasiness;—your first duties are those of Citizens, and those duties will always be conformable to the obedience due to me, whose inclination is only to employ my power in the protection of the laws, and in defence of the interests of my Nation.

"The Officers who command my troops, though sure, as well as myself, that there is no certainty in the moment, where the concurrence of military force is necessary to the maintenance of public order.

"The greatest service I can expect at this moment from my army, is zealously to re-unite themselves with all good Citizens to repeal these robbers, who, not content with throwing my kingdom into disorder, endeavour to pervert the spirit of my good and faithful subjects, in order to associate them in their violences and perfidious designs.

"Honour should, without doubt, form an essential part of a soldier's reward, and such has been the constant disposition of my troops; I am, however, not the less inclined to improve the fate of the soldier. I have employed myself on this object since the last year, notwithstanding the state of my finances, and I hope that the re-establishment of public tranquillity will shortly enable me completely to fulfil my wishes. It is with real satisfaction I see that all the Deputies of the Nation[illegible] me.

"I have given orders to the Minister at War, personally to enquire into every particular of military discipline, which a reasonable change can require, and to conciliate, as much as possible, the wishes of the troops with the good of the service.

"I sincerely wish to prove to the Officers and Soldiers of my army, that I hold their affection of inestimable value; I do not fear to require it of them, in the name of the sentiments of regard which I have always professed towards them, and in the name of my ancestors, if it is necessary, whom yours, for so many ages past, and in the midst of so many dangers, have never ceased to support. Rely, then, upon my benevolence, as I always shall on your fidelity.

(Signed) LOUIS."

ORDER OF COUNCIL.

"His Majesty has resolved to unite all the departments of Administration into one general Council, which shall unite the Councils of State, of Public Dispatches, and the Royal Council of Finance and Commerce. This is to prevent any future jealousies or disputes between these three departments—

"That as a further means of securing this harmony, and to prevent the influence of favouritism and partiality, his Majesty decrees, that all nominations to appointments in the Church, the Magistracy, to foreign Embassies, the War Department, the Marine, the Finance, and the King's Household, shall henceforth be fixed in Council, subject to his Majesty's approbation."

These are the principal articles of this State Paper—the rest are purely national and uninteresting; for which reason we decline troubling our readers with them.

ORDONNANCE *of the* KING, *concerning the* AID *to be given, and the* OATH *taken by the* TROOPS.

ART. 1. The Troops shall assist the National Militia and Marechaussées, whenever it is required by the Civil or Municipal Officers.

2. The following Oath shall be equally taken by the Troops and Officers, of whatever degree.

3. The Officers shall take their Oath at the head of their Troops, in the presence of their Municipal Officers.

4. Each Corps of Troops shall be assembled, in order that the Oath may be taken by the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers under arms with the most august solemnity.

5. The Oath of the Officers shall be—"We swear "to remain faithful to the Nation, and the Law, "and never to employ those who are under our "command against the Citizens, unless required by "the Civil or Municipal Officers.

6. The oath of the Soldiers shall be—"We swear "never to abandon our colours, to be faithful to the "Nation, to the King, and to the Law, and to conform to the rules of the military discipline."

Enjoined and commanded by his Majesty to General Officers, and others having authority over Troops, as well as to all those whose duty it is to see this Ordonnance obeyed.

Made at Versailles, the 14th of August 1789, and signed LOUIS.

And, a little lower down,

LA TOUR-DU-PIN.

The original is lodged in the War-office.

COMMEMORATION MEDAL.

The plan of the Medal voted by the National Assembly in commemoration of the memorable Resolutions of the 4th of August, has been presented to the Assembly by the Duke de Liancourt, and referred to further examination. It is as follows:

MEDAL FOR THE FRENCH GUARDS.

The following is the project for the Medal for the French Guards:

On one side of the Medal to represent the City of Paris, under the form of *Minerva*, the emblem of bravery and wisdom, supporting with one hand in concert with a grenadier of the Guards, the *Pilum* of Liberty, and with the other presenting him this Medal. Under their feet are to be represented extinguished torches, serpents, and other emblems of [illegible]. The *Ægis* of *Minerva* to bear the Arms of the City.

On the reverse is to be the following legend:—

PATRIA SALVA,
Amicitiæ
Hoc, & fœderis pignus
Suis Commilitonibus
Grati Cives decreverunt.
*Parisii anno prisæ Libertatis.*

On one side is the bust of the King, with flowing locks, and in his royal robes, with this legend—"LOUIS XVI. *Restorer of French Liberty.*"

On the other are represented, the Members of the National Assembly, before the Altar of the Country, making the sacrifice of their Privileges; at the foot of the Altar, are Titles and Charters tore and trampled under feet.

The ground of the Medal presents a multitude of Spectators, and the legend is—*Abolition to the Feudal System.*

This Medal will cost 9 livres, or 7s. 6d. in bronze; 45 livres, or 1l. 18s. in silver; 800 livres, or eight guineas in gold.

The Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons of Paris have resolved on erecting a Statute of M. Necker in the Hall in the Hotel de Ville.

The Minister on being made acquainted with their intentions, replied, that the disposition to confer such a mark of honour on him was more than sufficient to complete the measure of his happiness, and he requested that they would dispense with this further testimony of their regard.

The Assembly have, however, given orders for the Statue being begun.

M. Necker is so extremely indisposed, as to make it necessary for him to keep to his bed. His disorder is not dangerous, but proceeding principally from a continual agitation of spirits, depression of mind on the calamities of the Nation, without having the power of relieving it, and intense application to business after fatigue of hard travelling.

PARIS, *August* 20.

REVOLT OF THE SLAVES IN ST DOMINGO.

The most alarming accounts were yesterday received at Versailles, stating a general insurrection of the Slaves in the Island of St Domingo.

The agent of this conspiracy is said to have been formerly an inhabitant of Havre, but late of Philadelphia; in which city having purchased several thousand firelocks, and shipped them for St Domingo, they were secretly distributed amongst the Slaves, with the leaders of whom the plot had been preconcerted.

This report is received as a fact, and has excited a new fermentation amongst the people.

It is, indeed, greatly to be apprehended at this time, when all France is in arms, and her frame of Government dissolved, though for a happy regeneration, that sudden and extraordinary changes may take place in her dependencies.

ASSEMBLIES OF THE DISTRICTS.

The thing most rare, and the most difficult to supply in our several Assemblies, particularly those of the Districts, is silence; to the paucity of which, the numbers of Advocates who infest these meetings, contribute much, by their ungovernable loquacity, and talent of eternal amplification.

Various methods have been tried to oblige those Gentlemen to silence. The ringing of a bell was disregarded, or rather drowned by their clamour.

The President of the district *des Filles St Thomas* has succeeded better; he has procured a bass-drum, which is placed opposite to him on the table. When the noise is greatest, and particular conversations most general and animated, on a signal given from the Chair, the *role* is beat; and the stunned interlocutors, at once hushed, give the President, or any other member, leave to speak.

It has been remarked here, that some speakers of the English House of Commons have fallen victims to the inordinate loquacity of some of their members.—In our National Assembly they have happily guarded against this catastrophe, by limiting the duration of the Presidency to fifteen days. Thus, in endeavouring to prevent their political corruption, the lives of many of them have been really saved.

BASTILE.

Several letters found in the Bastile, are handed about; the following has made much noise.

*Letter from M. de S———e, Lieutenant-General of Police, to M. de* LAUNAY, *Governor of the Bastile.*

"*The* *of June*, 17

"I send you, my dear de Launay, one F———, an atrocious offender; keep him eight days, after which time order matters.

(Signed) "De S———e."

*The following Memorandum on the same letter, is in the hand-writing of* M. de LAUNAY.

"F——— entered the of June; and after the prescribed time, sent to M. de S———e, to know under what name he should be interred."

A letter from Chartres says, "The inhabitants of this place have brought in from the Castle of Villebon, eight pieces of cannon, 24 pounders; these are the identical cannon that Henry IV. presented to the Duke of Sully.

"What would that celebrated Minister say, if he revisited earth? And how great would be his surprise! Perhaps he would blame us!

"Sully, although the inflexible friend of justice" was not enough attached to Liberty—he would not assimilate to the French character of the eighteenth century."

M. le duc d'Aumont has set a shining example of patriotism to the Nobility, in accepting the command of a Company in the National Militia of his district.

The patriotic offer of M. Chaland, King's Advocate at Melan, to relinquish his emoluments of office as a gift to the Nation, was received by the National Assembly with that applause which such noble actions merit.

The Committee of Subsistence have issued a Proclamation, by which the bakers are permitted, as formerly, to purchase flour and meal for the supply of the capital, on condition that they furnish the Committee with exact returns of the quantity of each article purchased.

Letters received yesterday from Lyons, confirm the late accounts from Avignon; the people there have shaken off the Papal Government, and put themselves under that of France—They say, that they are Frenchmen; that is, they desire to be as free as we are, and they are certainly right; no obsolete treaties, by which they have been sold or alienated to the Holy See, should stop them—men should not be treated as beasts of burden.

Accounts from Nantz mention, "That the Armed Association of Rennes have issued a strong *Arrete*, excluding the Gentry from joining them, and from wearing the National Cockade.—We meet to-morrow to deliberate on this subject."

RIGHTS OF MAN.

On Monday Monsieur Mirabeau made the report of the Committee for the declaration of the Rights of Man. This declaration consists of the nineteen following articles:

I. All men are born equal and free; none has more right than another to make use of his faculties, natural or acquired. This right, common to all, has no other limit than the conscience of him who exercises it, and which forbids him to make use of it to the detriment of his fellow-creatures.

II. Every political body, expressly or tacitly, receives the existence of a social contract, by which each individual places, in common, his person and his faculties under the supreme direction of the general will, and at the same time the body receives every individual as a part of it.

III. All powers to which a nation is subject, arising from itself, no body, no individual, can have any authority which is not derived from it. Every political association has the unalienable right to establish, to modify, or to change the Constitution, that is, the form of its government, the distribution, and the bounds of the different powers which compose it.

IV. The common good of all, and not the particular interest of any man, or class of men whatever, is the principal end of all political associations. A nation ought not to acknowledge other laws than those which have been expressly approved and consented to by itself, or its representatives often renewed, legally elected, always existing, frequently assembled, acting freely, according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution.

V. The law, being the expression of the general will, ought to be general in its object, and always tend to insure to all the citizens liberty, property, and civil equality.

VI. The liberty of the citizen consists in being subject only to the law, in obeying only the authority established by the law, in being able, without fear of punishment, to make every use of his faculties, which is not forbid by law, and consequently to resist oppression.

VII. The citizen, thus free in his person, can be accused only before the tribunals established by law. He cannot be arrested, detained, nor imprisoned, but in cases where these precautions are necessary to insure the reparation or punishment of a crime, and according to the forms prescribed by the law. He is to be proceeded against publicly, publicly confronted, publicly judged. No pains should be inflicted but those determined by the law before accusation. These pains are to be proportioned to the nature of the crime, and equal to all citizens.

VIII. Thus, free in his thoughts and in his expressions, the citizen has the right to divulge them by speech, by writings, by printing, with the express reserve not to attack the rights of others. Letters, in particular, are sacred.

IX. Thus, free in his actions, the citizen may travel, change his abode whenever he pleases; even quit his country, except in cases indicated by the law. It would be to attack the rights of citizens, to deprive them of the power of assembling in a legal form to consult on public affairs, to give instructions to their representatives, or to demand redress of their griefs.

XI. Every citizen has the right to acquire, to possess, to fabricate, to trade, to employ his powers and his industry, and to dispose of his property as he pleases. The law alone can modify this liberty for the general interest.

XII. No one can be obliged to give up his property to another. The sacrifice is due only to the whole society, and only in case of public necessity; and, in that case, society owes to the proprietor an equivalent indemnity.

XIII. Every citizen, without distinction, ought to contribute to the public expences, in proportion to his wealth.

XIV. Every contribution hurts the rights of man, if it discourages labour and industry, if it tends to excite cupidity, to corrupt morals, and deprive people of the means of subsistence.

XV. The receipt of the public revenues ought to be strictly accounted for, by fixed rules, easy to know, so that the contributors may obtain speedy justice; and that the salaries of the collectors of the revenues may be strictly fixed.

XVI. Oeconomy in the administration of the public expence is an indispensable duty. The salary of the officers of the state ought to be moderate; and recompences should be granted only for real services.

XVII. Civil equality is not equality of property, or of distinctions. It consists in making every citizen equally obliged to submit to the law, and in giving him an equal right to the protection of the law.

XVIII. All citizens are equally admissible to all employments, civil, ecclesiastical, and military, according to their capacity.

XIX. The establishment of the army belongs only to the Legislature, who is to fix the number of the troops. Their use is the defence of the state. They are always to be subordinate to the civil authority. They can do nothing relating to the internal tranquillity, but under the inspection of magistrates appointed by the law, known to the people, and responsible for the orders they give.

*New organization of the Judicial Power.*

After the reading of the above declaration, M. Bergasse read an article from the Committee of Constitution concerning the Organization of the Judicial Power. The production drew the loudest plaudits from the Assembly, as well on account of the clearness of the ideas of M. Bergasse, as the importance of the subject, and the wisdom with which he has treated it.

After having displayed the iniquities which a course of ages had introduced into the magistracy of France, and the changes which it had suffered, he reduced the principles upon which the new Legislature should be formed to eleven:—

PRINCIPLES OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

1. It is essential that the Magistrates of Justice should depend entirely on the nation.

2. That they should have no active part in legislation.

3. That the tribunals should not be composed of a great number of Magistrates, that the influence of the order may not be excessive in the community.

4. That the number of Courts and Judges should be in proportion to the exigencies of the public.

5. That the Judges should be elective.

6. That justice should be rendered gratuitously.

7. That all process, civil and criminal, should be public.

8. That the Judge should not possess the dangerous privilege of interpreting the law, and of adding to its provisions.

9. That every citizen has the right personally to plead his own cause, civil as well as criminal.

10. That the officers of Police ought to be chosen by the people.

11. That every Judge ought to be responsible for the sentence or judgment he shall give.

To these principles M. Bergasse has added a plan for a code of laws, divided under five heads, of which, for the present, we are obliged to confine ourselves to the mere outline.

FIRST HEAD.—*Of Courts and Judges.*

This head contains almost literally the principles above stated.

1. The nation shall have the right to determine the number and rights of the Courts.

2. The judges shall have no share in the legislation.

3. The number of the courts and judges shall be in proportion to the wants of the nation on the subject.

4. Venality shall be abolished.

5. Justice shall be rendered in the name of the King.

6. Justice shall be gratuitous.

7. The salaries of the judges shall be in proportion to the importance of their functions.

8. Trials, civil and military, shall be public.

9. The judge shall not have the power to add to the law.

10. The judge shall be responsible for his judgments.

SECOND HEAD.—*Of Civil Process.*

1. The kingdom shall be divided into provinces.

2. Every province shall have a Sovereign Court of Justice.

3. Every province shall be divided into districts, each of which shall have a Judge in ordinary.

4. In every parish, there shall be a Justice of the Peace.

5. In all the cities and towns on the coast, there shall be a Chamber of Commerce.

6. All courts of exception shall be suppressed.

7. In civil matters, the sentence of a justice of the peace shall be final, if the action is not for more than fifty livres (about two guineas.)

8. The sentence of the judges in ordinary in each district, and of the Admiralties at each port, shall be final to 2000 livres.

9. A wife cannot plead against her husband, nor a son against his father, without the permission of the justice of the peace.

10. In every city, there shall be a Gratuitous Chamber, where advice is to be given to the poor gratis.

11. The King's Officers shall plead the causes of the poor gratis.

12. There shall always be a commission to regulate the order of proceeding.

THIRD HEAD.—*Of Criminal Process.*

In this, M. Bergasse made the English form of criminal trial his model, and made the Trial by Jury his first principle.—And the other articles were to secure the Citizens against surprize, vengeance or delusion.

FOURTH HEAD.—*Of the Police.*

The most essential articles in this Head are, that the officers shall be elected by the People, and that they shall have no cognizance whatever of political matters.

FIFTH HEAD.—*Of the Judges.*

They shall be henceforth above the age of thirty.

They shall be chosen by the King, out of three persons named by the municipality.

The Judges shall be independent as to situation, but responsible for their acts.

All the above reports were ordered to be printed for the inspection of the Members.

NAPLES, *July* 17. The accounts of all the provinces, both in this kingdom and Scily, announce a plentiful harvest of corn, and all sorts of grain. The new code of Neapolitan laws, framed by D. Joseph Cirille, a celebrated Counsellor, begins to make its appearance. The first volume is published, and the second will come out next month.

LONDON,——AUGUST, 26.

The Marquis del Campo's visit to Weymouth, is not merely complimentary to their Majesties.—His Excellency has business of a political nature, which he will communicate only to the King.

We are happy to hear that his Majesty's health is so perfectly re-established in all points, that he is able to walk more (an exercise till lately he was not very fond of) than ever he was in his life, and with less fatigue.

His Majesty's Levees, in the country, are much more frequent and promiscuous than when in town; he sees and converses with all the gentlemen and capital farmers round him; and, from his inquiries and condescension, takes off all the effect and embarrassment of Court ceremony.

This descending to the level happiness of life, whilst it endears him to his subjects and his subjects to him, extends his knowledge, and gives him an experience of mankind, which kings in general know the least of amongst all the classes of gentlemen.

Their Majesties, with the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth, are in perfect health, at Lord Sorrington's seat, in Devonshire.

Lord Viscount Falmouth is appointed Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests north of Trent, in the room of Mr Cornwall, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

Yesterday morning one of the King's messengers in waiting, came express with letters from his Majesty, at Plymouth, to Mr Grenville, Secretary of State for the home department, at his Office in the Treasury, Whitehall.

Yesterday at five o'clock in the afternoon the Duke of Leeds dispatched one of his Messengers with letters to Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Secretary to the Embassy

the Court of France; the Meſſenger alſo carried letters from the Duke of Dorſet.

The preſent excurſion of their Majeſties and Princeſſes to Plymouth, will finiſh to morrow; on which day they return to Exeter, and the ſucceeding day come back to Glouceſter Lodge, at Weymouth.

The preciſe time of the Royal Family's coming back to Windſor, is not known; but it is expected they will not remain longer than ten days more at Weymouth.

On Sunday laſt, their Majeſties invited Lord and Lady Edgecombe to dine at Saltram: at which chapel the Royal Party attended divine ſervice in the morning.

Every place through which the Prince of Wales paſſed on his way to York, teſtified their loyalty by ringing of bells, and other public demonſtrations of joy.

Monday morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence came from Brightelmſtone to his apartments at St. James's Palace, where his Highneſs gave a private dinner to ſeveral naval officers, and in the evening took an airing in his phaeton. His Royal Highneſs, having put off his intended journey to York with his two Royal brothers, is expected to take a tour to Brighton in a few days, from whence he intends to go by ſea to Portſmouth.

The Lord Chancellor is ſaid to have propoſed, that a ſpecial ſummons to the Privy Council, on all important occaſions, ſhould hereafter be ſent to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York.

A writ for a member to ſerve in Parliament for Malmeſbury, in Wiltſhire, will be announced in the next Gazette, by the Speaker, in the room of Lord Maitland, now Earl of Lauderdale, by the death of his father.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived at the Admiralty Office, from Rear Admiral Affleck at Jamaica.—The Admiral arrived at Port Royal, in the Centurion man of war of 50 guns, in June, and immediately took poſſeſſion of the naval command, as ſucceſſor to Commodore Gardner.

Yeſterday morning, the Purſer of the Raymond Indiaman, Captain Smedley, arrived at the Eaſt India Houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet, with the agreeable intelligence of the ſafe arrival of that ſhip, in the Downs.

Mr Flover, formerly of the Madras Council, is arrived in the Aſia, with Mrs Flover and Mr Cook.

Matthew Buzett, Eſq; and family, are expected home from St Helena, in the Raymond.

This morning, there was a meeting of the Honourable Directors of the Eaſt-India Company; but they came to no determination about the deſtination of the ſhips taken up for the enſuing year.

The following account is received of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips this morning:

The Dublin, Captain Smith, from Bengal, is arrived off the Iſle of Wight.

The Deptford, Captain J. Gerrard, coming up to moorings at Deptford, to unload.

The Aſia, Captain Foulkes, ſafe at the Nore.

And the Raymond, Captain Henry Smedley, at anchor in the Downs.

Captain Breaker, of the Duke of Savoy, from Leghorn, ſpoke the Lady Juliana, from London for Botany Bay, on the 12th inſt. in lat. 44. 57. lon. 11. 43. all well.

The Vanſittart, Earl of Mansfield, and the Earl of Oxford, outward-bound Indiamen, were ſpoke with off the Cape of Good Hope, all well.

The Lord Macartney was to ſail from Bengal, the 17th of February laſt, for Macoa and Bencoolen, and from thence to Bombay and China.

Meſſ. Salmon and Griffiths, of the Bencoolen eſtabliſhment, are paſſengers on board the Arley Caſtle, which is hourly expected.

The laſt accounts from India mention, that the Company's affairs are in the moſt flouriſhing ſituation, and they have a large ſurplus of fund, after paying for the whole annual inveſtment.

The following is a correct liſt of ſhips diſpatched to Europe, from the river of Canton, in the ſeaſon of 1788, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Engliſh, - - - | 26 |
| Swedes, - - - | 2 |
| Danes, - - - | 2 |
| French, - - - | 1 |
| Dutch, - - - | 4 |
| Americans, - - - | 4 |
| Total; - | 39 |

Beſides Portugueze, the number of whom have not been aſcertained.

THE FUNDS.

The Transfer Books of the following Stocks will ſhut in September, and open again in October.

Bank Stock will ſhut September 4, and open October 23.

Three per cent. reduced will ſhut September 3, and open October 23.

Four per cent. will ſhut September 10, and open October 29.

Bank Long Annuities will ſhut September 5, and open October 27.

Short ditto will ſhut September 9, and open October 23.

Advices are received in town this morning from North Holland; according to which Admiral Jan Van Kinſbergen had arrived at the Texel, to make a ſurvey of the men of war; of which there were found twenty-ſeven ſhips fit for ſervice, the majority of them of the line. The Admiral has hoiſted his flag on board a new ſhip of 68 guns, in which he is to cruize, with four other ſhips, and three frigates, to exerciſe the ſeamen, in the North Seas. He is not expected to enter the Narrow Sea or the Baltic.

Not only the entry of the Swediſh fleet into Carlſcrona is confirmed, but alſo that the Vice-Admiral, Eillehorn, who commanded the ſecond diviſion, is landed, in conſequence of being accuſed of neglect of duty, in the naval action of the 26th July.

He has been conducted priſoner to the Corps-de-Garde of the port, by order of the Duke of Sudermania.

In Poland, the Commiſſion of War is ſtill aſſiduouſly occupied in the organization and interior diſcipline of their army. Their plan is, *firſt*, to aſcertain the number of troops that Poland ought to keep on foot, their diviſion into different corps, their pay, &c. According to the accounts preſented to the commiſſion, 60,000 men will coſt them thirty-four millions of florins; 100,000, forty-ſeven millions. They are as yet ignorant what the amount of the impoſts lately eſtabliſhed will be; it is, however, concluded on, that if the funds be inſufficient, they muſt be immediately augmented, ſo as to ſupport a complete 100,000 effective men.

A paper of yeſterday complains, that the "French half crowns are ſo much in circulation in England, as to be a grievance."—The King of France too, muſt feel the inconvenience of *half* a crown!

A Baronet's Lady, ſiſter to the highly-favoured female, it is ſaid, will occaſion ſome pleaſant inveſtigation in Doctors Commons and Weſtminſter-Hall!

The Biſhop of Dromore, to whom literature is indebted for the Reliques of Ancient Poetry, is poſſeſſed of ſeveral curious tracts of remote origin, which it is thought will meet the public eye.

Among other memorials of antiquity, the houſe-book of the famed John of Gaunt is in the poſſeſſion of Mr Reed, (not the Shakeſpeare Reed,) who means to publiſh it next winter.

The following account of the Daniſh Miſſion in the Eaſt Indies, which their laſt ſhips have brought to Copenhagen, we report for its curioſity:—It ſtates, that this miſſion has publiſhed the Four Evangeliſts in the Malabar tongue, and is proceeding in the laborious work of tranſlating and publiſhing the Old Teſtament into the ſame language. That within the laſt eighty-three years, no leſs than eighteen thouſand Pagans have embraced the Chriſtian religion. Thirty-ſix were baptiſed in the courſe of laſt year. A certain number of Malabar boys are yearly inſtructed in the German, the Portugueſe, and the Engliſh languages, &c. &c.

At Birmingham, the man who dares appear with ribbond-ties in his ſhoes, is certain not to paſs current: he is inſtantly ſeized, his ſhoes taken off and cut to pieces, and no ſhoemaker can dare to ſell him a new pair, unleſs he buys a pair of buckles firſt!

MAILS.

*Arrived*—Ireland, 3.—France, 1.—Leeward Iſlands, 1.—Lisbon, 1.

*Due*—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

## EDINBURGH.

### PRINCE OF WALES.

YORK, *Auguſt* 22. 1789.

On Tueſday the PRINCE OF WALES was waited upon by the Corporation, who went in proceſſion in their formalities from the Guildhall to the Deanery, preceded by their band of muſic playing *God ſave the King*, and preſented his Royal Highneſs with the freedom of this ancient city in a moſt elegant gold box, together with the following addreſs:

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
*GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES.*

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of York, animated with the moſt lively gratitude for the high honour conferred on this ancient city by your preſence, beg leave to approach your Royal Perſon with the utmoſt reſpect and moſt cordial affection. This honour, Sir, is greatly increaſed by your Royal Highneſs being the only Heir Apparent to the Imperial Crown of this realm, whom they have ever had the felicity perſonally to addreſs.

They cannot reſiſt the preſent favourable opportunity of expreſſing their juſt admiration of, and unfeigned acknowledgments for the wiſdom and moderation which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the affectionate and princely conduct of your Royal Highneſs in the moſt awful and trying ſituation, when all men looked up to your Royal Highneſs for protection, with the fulleſt aſſurance of receiving it; and bleſſed as this kingdom hath been by Divine Providence in the happy recovery of our moſt gracious Sovereign, (for whom they entertain the warmeſt ſentiments of duty and loyalty), it is their fervent prayer, that when it ſhall pleaſe the Almighty to call his Majeſty to a heavenly throne, your Royal Highneſs may ſucceed him in the hearts and affection of a free, brave and loyal people, and long live to reign over them with the happineſs and glory of a Patriot King.

Your Royal Highneſs is reſpectfully intreated to permit your Royal name to be enrolled amongſt the freemen of this ancient city, and to accept the freedom thereof, which is thus humbly offered for your Royal Highneſs's gracious reception.

*To which addreſs his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.*

My Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

I thank you for your loyal and affectionate addreſs, and for the ſatisfaction which you expreſs at my viſit to the city of York.

It gives me very ſincere pleaſure that my conduct has been properly underſtood by you, and that my opinions as to the powers neceſſary to have been truſted to me for the general welfare, have not been miſtaken by the reſpectable citizens of York for an extravagant luſt of power, or an unbecoming haſte to aſſume that ſeat, which to be called to as late as poſſible is the conſtant and warmeſt wiſh of my heart.—Impelled with theſe ſentiments, I muſt, above all others, rejoice in that happy event which is the ſubject of your joyful congratulations, and which touches my feelings not more as an affectionate ſon, than as the perſon the moſt intereſted in every thing which concerns the proſperity and happineſs of the realm.

I with pleaſure accept the freedom of this ancient city, and your offer of enrolling my name amongſt its citizens.

On Monday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales honoured the Theatre with his preſence to ſee the captivating Miſs Farren in the character of *Beatrice*—expreſſed much pleaſure on viewing the theatre, and beſtowed ſeveral marks of approbation on the performance.

Thurſday evening is honoured with his Royal command; The comedy of THE WAY OF THE WORLD, with ARTHUR AND EMELINE. In which pieces Miſs Farren will appear in the characters of *Millamount* and *Emeline*.

Our races are honoured with the company of the following Noblemen, among many other reſpectable perſonages: The Dukes of Bedford and Queenſberry; Earls Fitzwilliam, Carliſle, Fauconberg, Derby, Kinnoul; Lords Hawke, Rawdon, Foley, Petre, Downe, Morpeth, Grey, &c.

The preparations at Wentworth-Houſe, for the reception of the Royal Brothers, are in that ſtriking brilliant ſtile of elegance which diſtinguiſh the preſent day. It will perhaps be acceptable to our readers to have an opportunity of contraſting an entertainment given at Wentworth-Houſe, in May 1751, (when the late noble Marquis was of age) with that which will take place on the 2d of September. The proviſion was as follows:—One ox, wt. 120ſt. 11lb. one ditto, 110ſt. 3lb. two ditto, 142ſt. fifteen ſheep, 97ſt. 6lb. nine calves, 67ſt. 6lb. fifteen lambs, 100 dozen of pigeons, 177 fowls, 43 ducks, 60 pickled ſalmons, 32 freſh ditto, 100 dozen of crab fiſh, a cheſt of China oranges, and 350 buſhels of flour for bread. Tables were laid to accommodate 1795 people, and an abundance of the beſt liquor proportioned to the *moderate* quantity of meat. On Monday and Tueſday following, 24 hogſheads of ſtrong beer were given to the populace without doors, for whom tents and ſeats were fitted up to the amount of *five thouſand five hundred*.

On 21ſt current, Mrs M'Lean of Coll, was ſafely delivered of a daughter at Coll.

On Tueſday was married at Glaſgow, Mr Robert Tennant brewer, to Mrs Vere, relict of John Vere, Eſq; late of Dominica.

Died here, on Sunday laſt, the 23d curt. Mrs Jane Cockburn, daughter of the deceaſed Sir William Cockburn, Bart.

Died on the 17th inſtant, at Carliſle, Dr. Graham of Clargo, in the county of Cumberland, a gentleman of conſiderable eminence as a phyſician, but poſſeſſed of a very eccentric diſpoſition. In compliance with his laſt inſtructions, his body was put into a coffin, and privately conveyed in a cart to Kirkhill, in the parish of Kirkinton; where, at three o'clock in the morning of the 21ſt inſtant, it was placed upright, about three feet below the ſurface of the ground, and between two trees, in a part of the paternal eſtate. In obedience to the ſame whimſical directions, the friends of the deceaſed are not to wear mourning for the occaſion.

Yeſterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a moſt melancholy accident happened on the ſouth end of North Bridge Street. A Boy, about ten or twelve years of age, having got upon the roof of the corner houſe of Milne's Square, facing the Bridge, ſuppoſed to be in ſearch of a hand-ball, loſt his balance, and fell down upon the pavement below. When it is conſidered, that the houſe, at this place, is ſeven ſtoreys high, we need ſcarce mention, that he was killed on the ſpot. His head and body were mangled in a moſt ſhocking manner.

On the 20th curt. the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Glaſgow gave the freedom of the city to Sir John Macpherſon, Bart. late Governor-General of Bengal, and Colonel Donald MacLeod, late of the Eaſt India Company.

Thurſday laſt, Mr. John Duncan was ordained Miniſter of Ardroſſan in Irvine church, in the room of the Rev. Mr Dow deceaſed, after an excellent ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr Millar of Kilmaurs from Luke ii. 14.

Lord M'Donald, to his great honour, has adopted a moſt liberal plan of eſtabliſhing, at his own expence, not only one, but a number of free villages, on his extenſive domains. By this plan, propoſed to his Lordſhip by Mr Fraſer, the ſettlers are to have perpetual feus of the lands, ſubject to a very moderate quit rent. His Lordſhip will by this means prevent the threatened emigrations to America, and deſerve the higheſt praiſes of his country.

As the ſeaſon for partridge ſhooting commences on Tueſday next, the firſt of September, a correſpondent recommends, that ſportſmen will be very careful in not damaging the ſtanding corns; but when any damage is accidentally done to the growing corns, a full compenſation ought to be allowed to the farmers; the high rents they pay, intitle this uſeful and induſtrious body of men to public protection.

There is a very plentiful crop of fruit this year on the Clyde. The orchards within two or three miles have ſold conſiderably above a thouſand pounds; one orchard ſold at two hundred and ſix pounds, another at one hundred and fifty-ſeven pounds, and a third at one hundred and thirty-four pounds. A gooſeberry garden ſold at twenty-one pounds, though twenty-five miles from market.

An inſtance of the induſtry of bees:—A hive was weighed at Stonebyres, Lanarkſhire, on the 17th inſt. and on being weighed again, eight days after, it had gained 9 lb. 3 oz. which would yield near two Scots pints of honey; an extraordinary encreaſe in ſo ſhort a time.

YORK AUGUST MEETING, 1789.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Fifty Pounds given by the City of York, added to a ſubſcription Purſe, for five year olds, 8ſt. 7lb. Four miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. A. Hamilton's bay horſe, Spadille, by Highflyer, | 1 |
| Mr Baker's & D. Cavendiſh, by Young Morwick, | 2 |
| Prince of Wales's c. horſe, Pegaſus, by Eclipſe, | 3 |
| Mr Wentworth's br. horſe, Auguſtus, by Taurus, | 4 |

*Extract of a letter from Kilſyth, Auguſt 24.*

"A few days ago, the Society of Weavers in Kilſyth having met at their annual ſtated general meeting, conſiſting of 350 members and upwards, and having conſidered the high mark of eſteem and regard, and the very handſome preſent made to the Society by Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, Member of Parliament and proprietor of the eſtate of Kilſyth, that his Honour was not only pleaſed to be inrolled a member of the Society, but readily accepted of the offer of being made Preſes for the enſuing year, the Society chearfully and unanimouſly elected Sir Archibald Preſes and Deacon; and after making choice of his deputy and the reſt of the office-bearers, the Society walked in proceſſion with Sir Archibald's new colours, and the Society's, both diſplayed, through the ſtreet of the old and new towns, with drums, fifes, pipes, violins, &c. &c. and having drank Sir Archibald's and Lady Edmonſtone's health, &c. the Society returned to the place of meeting, and ſpent the evening in good humour, peace, and ſocial decorum."

*Extract of a letter from Keſſo, Auguſt 28.*

Laſt Saturday, betwixt one and two o'clock afternoon, we had a remarkable ſhower of hail, intermingled with and followed by a heavy fall of rain, which run along the ſtreets like a torrent. It extended but a ſhort way either to the north or ſouth, and to the eaſtward not ſo far as Roſebank; but in the weſt, from which quarter it came, it was ſtill worſe than here: At Hawick it was accompanied by a moſt tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightening, and the hail, or rather angular pieces of ice, were lying in ſome places next day to a conſiderable depth. Little thunder was heard here, and that at a great diſtance.

"On Monday night the houſe of the pariſh clerk of Kirkmyton was burnt to the ground. The fire was occaſioned by a woman ſearching below a bed for two pigeons, with a lighted candle, which caught hold of the bed-ſtraw, and inſtantly ſet the whole houſe in a blaze. The inhabitants loſt all their furniture and clothes, and what adds greatly to the misfortune, all the pariſh records were conſumed.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

AS the Borough Reform will ſoon undergo a diſcuſſion in Parliament, I offer the following obſervations reſpecting the *ſet* or municipal government of the Good Town of Edinburgh: *1mo*, The government of a Borough ought to be very popular, becauſe thereby our firſt rate citizens will always be choſen into office by their fellow-citizens. *2do*, The Trades ought to give up their right of Deaconſhip, and in lieu thereof they ought to be eligible into all offices of magiſtracy and council as well as the merchants. *3tio*, As Edinburgh is greatly encreaſed in ſize and numbers of people, therefore the number of Magiſtrates, Town Councillors, Conſtables, Fire-Maſters, and eſpecially the numbers of the City Guard, ought to be increaſed.—The Magiſtrates and Town Councillors to be for life. *4to*, Divide the City into wards or diſtricts; the reſiding burghers of each ward to elect a Bailie, a Depute-Bailie, Conneillors, Conſtable, and Fire-Maſters, to manage the police and other intereſts of the ward. *5to*, The wards ſeparately aſſembled to elect a Lord Provoſt and Town Councillors. *6to*, In the ſame manner the wards are to elect our Member of Parliament; by this means one of our firſt-rate burghers will always be in Parliament, and have his chance for a title, and poſſibly for a poſt.—I exclude the gentlemen of the long robe from the rank of burghers, an order in ſociety they aſſuredly think beneath them, and which in fact ranks beneath them in point of precedency: "But lowlineſs" we know, "is ſtill ambition's ladder." *7mo*, To the old and popular method of electing our Clergy we owe the names of Wiſhart, Wallace, Blair, Robertſon, &c. it connected the clergy with the burghers, and promoted a ſcrutiny of character, which undoubtedly is favourable to virtue; a Congé d'Elire has a contrary effect. *8vo*, The ſtate of the common good, or the town's accompts, ought annually to be printed and publiſhed. *9no*, The public works ought to be bargained for by public auction, and given to the perſon who undertakes at the loweſt rate, and finds caution.

EDIN. Aug. 27. 1789. NERVA.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

| | | | Therm. | Bar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thurſday,* | 27. | 8 P. M. | 60 | 29.64 |
| *Friday,* | 28. | 8 A. M. | 56 | 29.60 |
| | | 8 P. M. | 58 | 29.52 |
| *Saturday,* | 29. | 8 A. M. | 60 | 29.50 |

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 28.

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 29s. 6d. | 28s. 0d. | 26s. 0d. |
| Barley, | 18 9 | 17 8 | 16 10 |
| Oats, | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 3 |
| Peaſe and Beans, | 11 9 | 10 4 | 8 4 |
| New Wheat, | — | 26s. 0d. | |
| —— Barley, | — | 17s. 0d. | |
| —— Oats, | — | 10s. 6d. | |

N. B. There is a great demand for ſhearers in the Eaſt Country, as the Crop there is all ripe.

*HIGH WATER AT LEITH.*

| | | Moon's Age. | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sunday, | 30. | 10 | 10 21 | 10 46 |
| Monday, | 31. | 11 | 11 11 | 11 35 |
| Tueſday, | Sept. 1. | 12 | — — | 0 2 |
| Wedneſday, | 2. | 13 | 0 11 | 0 42 |

*ARRIVED AT LEITH.*

Aug. 27. Polly, Piſcod, from Lynn, fruit.
Nelly and Ann, Henderſon, from Ray, goods.
Katty, Wiſhart, from Newcaſtle, goods.
28. Four Siſters, Robertſon, from Southampton, goods.
Ann, Maſon, from Chicheſter, bark.
George Savage, from Yarmouth, wheat.
Polly, Dale, from Boſton, wheat.
Leith Packet, Davidſon, from Aberdeen, goods.
29. Ann, Faichnie, from Gottenburgh, dales and iron.

SAILED,

Generous Friends, Donaldſon, for Hull, goods.
Chriſtian, Somerville, for Hull, goods.
Margaret, M'Culloch, for Stirling, grain.
Robert and Jean, Abbot, for Innerkeithing, malt.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 12. Siſters, Kitchen, from St Peterſburgh for Leith, iron.
Diamond, Aimers, from ditto for Leghorn, ſundries.
Stenton, Davidſon, from ditto for Kirkwall, iron.
Roman Vaſilovitz, Martin, from ditto for Grangemouth, tallow.
Southampton, Black, from Memel for Montroſe, timber.
Jane, Huſton, from Riga for Venice, flax.
Uranie, Dolbie, from Memel for Dyſart, timber.
Counteſs of Hopetoun, Syme, from St Peterſburgh for Leith, tallow.
13. Kinnoul, Turcan, from ditto for Perth, goods.
Three Friends, Buzza, from Memel for Preſtonpans, timber.
Suſan, Moyes, from St Peterſburgh for Malaga, ſundries.
David, Bridges, from ditto for Genoa, ditto.
14. Shaw Stewart, Fiſher, from Koningſberg for Greenock, deals.
Olive Branch, Fowman, from Stockholm for Maldon, iron.
Diſpatch, Paton, from Lisbaw for Leith, hides.
Amity, Bridges, from St Peterſburgh for Leith, tallow.
Nathaniel and Mary, Johnſton, from ditto for Leith, do.
Elizabeth, Cummings, from ditto, for London, ſundries.
Dolphin, Kidd, from ditto, for Montroſe, flax.
Unity, Boyac, from ditto for Leith, iron.
Nancy, Duncan, from Stockholm for Plymouth, ditto.
Fanny, Lewis, from St Peterſburgh for Chriſtow, deals.
Diligence, Gray, from ditto for Irvine and Ayr, hemp.
15. Armes, Adamſon, from ditto for Hamburgh, oil and tallow.
William, Johnſton, from Stockholm for Drogheda, iron.
Oughton, Roſs, from St Peterſburgh for Leith, tallow.
Prince of Wales, Briggs, from ditto for Waterford, tallow, &c.
Amiable Judge, Kenny, from Arbroath for Hamburgh, ſundries.
Navigator, Robſon, from St Peterſburgh, for Port-Glaſgow, tallow.

ELSINORE, Auguſt 15. 1789.
Wind Northerly. WOOD & HOWDEN.

BY an act of the 29th of the King, entitled, "An Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral additional duties upon horſes, and carriages with four wheels, and for explaining and amending an act paſſed in the 25th year of his preſent Majeſty, as far as relates to certain carriages with two or three wheels, therein mentioned——

It is, among other things, therein enacted, ch. 49. § 18. "And Whereas by the before-mentioned act of the 25th of his preſent Majeſty, &c." to the end of § 19.

It has been thought proper to publiſh the foregoing harſh clauſes of the ſtatute, *that none may have room to plead ignorance*; becauſe the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the returns of ſervants, horſes, and carriages. And, where they are found ſhort of the eſtabliſhment of the family, the penalties will be aſſeſſed and levied with the utmoſt rigour.

*General Surveyor's Office,* GEO. INNES, ASSIST. S. G.
Aug. 29. 1789.


LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the houſe of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thurſday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the pariſh of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of an extenſive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the river Tay. There is an extenſive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and ſheep, belonging to theſe lands, which lie in the heart of a pleaſant, warm, and populous country, the ſoil inferior in quality to none in that country. The manſion-houſe is at preſent converted into an inn, and affords much ſatisfaction to travellers.

There is alſo upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural ſtate, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late meaſurement, conſiſts of about 512 acres of arable, meadow and paſture ground, excluſive of the extenſive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl, and the preſent free rent is about 174l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will ſhow the rental, meaſurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will ſhow the grounds.

## THEATRICALS AT WARGRAVE.

### PROLOGUE.

*Written by Mr* O'BRIEN, *and ſpoken by Mr* H. ANGELO, *at the Earl of Barrymore's private Theatre at Wargrave, on Friday ſe'nnight, in the evening, before his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who honoured the repreſentation of the Beaux Stratagem and the Romp with his preſence.*

OF all the ſchemes the *weak* or *wicked uſe*,
'Tis ſure the *meaneſt* talent—*to abuſe;*
In tracing *errors*, the *beſt* are apt to halt,
While ev'ry *aſs* can find or make a fault;
The *wiſe* alone in *other* arts ſucceed,
In *this*—the *blockheads* always take the lead.

How much the world to *Cant* its homage pays!
How hang the fate of empires on a *phraſe!*

The modiſh critic, void of force and fire,
No common *ſoul*—a *Lord*—at leaſt, a *Squire.*
Wrapt in the *veſtment* of unſocial pride,
And high contempt for *all the world beſide;*
*Cold, careleſs, vacant, vain, ſerene and ſad,*
Thus ekes his *wondrous judgment*—"'TIS TOO BAD."

"'Tis MONSTROUS *bad*," cries chattering LADY BRIDGET,
Her *tongue a mill clack*, and her frame in *fidget:*
She who can twelve ſtout beaux *at-once* engage,
And gaze, beſides, at *all things*—but the *ſtage:*
'Twixt *mirth* and *malice*, ever *pert* or *mad*,
Juſt ſpares from ſmut and ſcandal—"'TIS TOO BAD."

"'Tis *very* bad," the *Cornhill* critic cries,
"Damme—*too bad*," the *Wapping* ſage replies;
—Thus *Courtier, Sailor, Cit*, decide the caſe,
In *our ſprute term* that ſuits in ev'ry place;
(Whether immortal SHAKESPEARE penn'd the play,
Or ſome *dull driv'ler* of the preſent day)
Theſe *uſeful words* on *all* occaſions *fit*,
Thus ſave the toil of *learning, ſenſe*, and *wit.*
And *man's own bias* lets the arrow *fly*,
Prone to each other's hurt—*we know not why!*

But flings like *theſe*, let London *wights* annoy,
Here no black rancour blights the budding joy;
*Avaunt*, vile phraſe!—*it is*—it MUST be good,
With harmleſs *mirth* to cheer one's neighbourhood;
To ſpread the gen'rous *bliſs* is always right,
Which fills the ſocial circle with *delight;*
Power *thus* employ'd, the *faireſt* end purſues,
And proves—e'en luxury of moral uſe.
For ſure no railer *can* with truth deride,
The *generous joys of wealth*, when *well applied.*

Our zealous leader has no ſcheme in view,
Save *this*—the HEARTFELT PRIDE OF PLEASING YOU!
They who taſte *moſt* delight, the *moſt regard* him.
Be *all* content—and *then* you BEST reward him.

And ſure, *to-night*, no vulgar fame we boaſt,
A ſplendid tribute to our gen'rous hoſt;
*Superior luſtre* gilds our humble ſcene,
When Princely BRUNSWICK ſhews his manly mien!
—Not that the *Muſe* a ſervile flatt'ry pays,
To *him*—the firſt to *ſpurn* a fulſome praiſe.
—Oh! where he moves, may all *juſt* honours greet him;
And *nothing—but the fame* he MERITS, meet him!
Then muſt his worth the *coldeſt breaſt* convince,
And ALL applaud the PATRIOT in the PRINCE!

### EPILOGUE.

*Written and Spoken by Mr* BLACKSTONE.

*(Son of the late famous Judge of that name.)*

CLOSE at the heels of ev'ry *ſcenic* treat,
Follows the EPILOGUE—grace after meat;
Indulgencies to aſk for miſbehaviour,
T' extenuate faults, and ſue for future favour.

But though, all anxious, ev'ry nerve we ſtrain,
How can we hope your plaudits to obtain?
Here the ſpectator no dark BASTILE ſees,
*Paſteboard* VERSAILLES, and *canvas* THUILLERIES,
No keen remarks concerning French affairs,
No dancing Turkies, and no drumming Hares:
Nor (as moſt fit in a gymnaſtic age)
Does BEN with JOHNSON fiſt to fiſt engage;
Nor HUMPHREYS here, *Antæus*-like, renew,
His ſtubborn conteſt with the rival JEW——
But then, in lieu of theſe, you know, you've got
PRISCILLA TOMBOY, boxing little WAT.——
Then be content—whoever dares to frown,
GIBBET—the curtain dropp'd—ſhall knock him down:
And if the lovelier ſex ſhould *look* reproaches,
HOUNSLOW and BAGSHOT ſhall attack their coaches;
And riffle from the tender trembling things,
Their trinkets, jewels, necklaces, and rings;
Tear ev'n the circling bracelets from her arms,
And leave them—glowing in their *native* charms!

But leſt our threats ſhould fail, I'll ev'n try pray'r,
And truſt our ſentence to the gen'rous fair;
Halting, like vet'ran, on a broken leg,
Our *ſtill moſt* thus ſends *me* forth to beg:
(And let not all his pleaſing hopes be wreck'd)
That *good intention* may ſupply defect;
Though fearing much, yet hoping more, he ſends,
For in this gay parterre ſure all are friends——
Candid he found you—hopes you'll be ſo ſtill,
And meaſure—not abilities—but will.
This boon the *Critic's* ſpleen alone denies,
But milder judgments beam from *Beauty's* eyes.
What tho', untaught in the theatric air,
We want the meaſur'd ſtep, the practis'd ſtare—
Fearful t'offend, ſolicitous to pleaſe,
We fail t'attain an unembarraſs'd eaſe.
Their gentle boſoms never will condemn
Thoſe, whoſe firſt object is—the pleaſing them.
And if our mimic efforts can beguile
Their blooming features of one happy ſmile,
Or chace one moment hence "loath'd *Melancholy*,"
Come, clap your hands—approve us with one volley!

But ſhould—while trifling thus, can *we* forget,
(In *every* Briton's heart 'tis recent yet)
When, darkly gathering o'er the land, of late
The low'ring Tempeſt menac'd BRITAIN's State?

His Virtues then her firſt beſt hope unveil'd,
And tho' reſtricted, of his Powers curtail'd;
*Reſentment* ſpurn'd—his *private* eaſe withſtood,
And gave up Comfort for his Country's good.
And if, to-night, the PRINCE, by all approv'd,
By STRANGERS *honour'd*, but by BRITONS *lov'd*,
Deign to accept our faint attempts to pleaſe,
Shall not our grateful Breaſts the moment ſeize,
By *honeſt* TRUTH, the nobleſt Trophy raiſe,
For *here* the Voice of TRUTH's the voice of PRAISE.

### SUPPER AND BALL.

The Company immediately withdrew from the Theatre to the ſupper rooms; at the circular table in the principal apartments, upwards of one hundred and fifty perſons were accommodated.—At the head of this table, the Prince was ſeated;—Mrs Bertie and Lord Barrymore ſat neareſt his Royal Highneſs:—In the leſſer ſupper room, parties, to the number of ſixty, were entertained; and it muſt be obſerved, to the honour of his Lordſhip's hoſpitality, that every rarity, and the fineſt wines that could be procured, were laid before his numerous gueſts.

### GAME.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen of the ASSOCIATION for the Preſervation of GAME, and proſecution of Poachers, within this County, viz.

The Duke of Buccleugh,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Earl of Dalhouſie,
The Earl of Lauderdale,
The Earl of Wemyſs,
Lord Maitland,
Lord Somerville,
Lord Heriteland,
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, Bart.
Sir William Auguſtus Cuninghame of Livingſton, Bart.
Sir John Clark of Pennycuik, Bart.
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
Sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmiller, Bart.
Henry Dundas, Eſq. of Melville,
Robert Dundas, Eſq. Solicitor General,
Robert Hepburn, Eſq. of Clerkington,
William Ramſay, Eſq. of Barnton,
Thomas Trotter, Eſq. of Mortonhall,
John Wauchope, Eſq. of Edmondſton,
Andrew Wauchope, Eſq. of Niddery,
Walter Brown, Eſq. of Currie.
James Dewar, Eſq. of Vogrie,
James Rochead, Eſq. of Inverleith,
John Scott, Eſq. of Malleny,
John Chriſtie, Eſq. of Baberton,
Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq. of Clermiſton,
Colonel Dalrymple of Fordale,
Charles Watſon, Eſq. of Sauchton,
William Davidſon, Eſq. of Muirhouſe,
John Davie, Eſq. of Gavieſide,
Alexander Keith, Eſq. of Ravelſton,
Gilbert Innes, Eſq. of Stow,
Major Ramſay of Whitehill,
Robert Baird, Eſq. of Newbyth,
James Gilleſpie, Eſq; of Spylaw,
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart,
James Newbigging, Eſq. of Whitehouſe,
John Ingkis, Eſq. of Redhall,
George Smeitton, Eſq. of Bellmont,
Robert Trotter, Eſq. of Caſtlelaw,
William Charles Little, Eſq. of Libberton,
Thomas Craig, Eſq. of Riccarton,

Having conſidered that ſeveral unqualified perſons, by taking out ſtamped certificates to kill Game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permiſſion of the proprietors—the Aſſociation, therefore, empower William Scott, procurator fiſcal of this county, to proſecute all ſuch perſons who have ſo treſpaſſed in time paſt, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper uſe has been made of indulgencies given by the members of this Aſſociation to unqualified perſons and others, to hunt on their grounds, theſe are therefore intimating, That all indulgencies, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any perſon whatever ſhall preſume, in time coming, to hunt on their grounds, without firſt applying for and obtaining for an order writing from the proprietor, every perſon ſo tranſgreſſing will be proſecuted according to law.

As alſo the ſaid Aſſociation conſidering, that the ſtealing of dogs of ſport has been very frequent of late, and that ſundry perſons are in the practiſe of ſhooting, or otherwiſe deſtroying pigeons; it is therefore reſolved, That all tranſgreſſors, in either of theſe particulars, ſhall likewiſe be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law, at the expence of the Aſſociation.

Whoever will give ſuch information to the Procurator-Fiſcal, as ſhall lead to a diſcovery of offenders in the premiſſes, will receive from him a REWARD of TWO GUINEAS upon conviction of each offender, and the informer's name, if required, ſhall be concealed.

N. B. The ſums which have been contributed by thoſe who have or may join this Aſſociation, are not to be conſidered as an annual aſſeſſment; and no new ſubſcription will be required, until the ſums ſubſcribed are exhauſted on neceſſary charges attending the proſecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator-Fiſcal, ſubject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of ſubſcribers.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LET at Martinmas or Whitſunday next,

THE Pleaſant VILLA of CARRON-BANK, ſituate on the banks of Carron, in the heart of that populous and agreeable ſpot the Carſe of Falkirk, and within two Engliſh miles of that town. The houſe and offices are in the very beſt order, having lately been fitted up in an elegant manner at a great expence. The firſt floor conſiſts of a large parlour, two bed rooms, and a dreſſing cloſet, with large kitchen: the ſecond, of a large dining room, drawing room, and two bed rooms, with dreſſing cloſets: the third, of four bed rooms, two lumber rooms, and garrets above.

Adjoining to the houſe are two complete wings; in the one a large library, dreſſing room, cloſets, ſtore room, and outer cellar, all properly fitted up: in the other, a large wine cellar, neatly fitted up with catacombs, larder, ſervants hall, milk-houſe, &c. To each of the wings there is a ſeparate entry from the houſe; and a pump-well, with leaden pipes to convey water into the houſe. The Offices conſiſt of a coach-houſe, ſtable, and byre, waſhing-houſe, and laundry, with ſeveral out-houſes and ſhades, and ſundry other conveniencies.

There are three ſmall incloſures planted round with trees and ſhrubbery belonging to the premiſſes; alſo two gardens, one of which is incloſed with a high brick wall, and well ſtocked with young fruit-trees, all of the beſt kinds, and laid out in a complete manner. The trees and ſhrubbery are all in a thriving condition.

Alſo to be ſold or let, two large Granaries or Warehouſes, capable to contain about 1500 bolls of grain; adjoining to which (newly built) there is a Wharf on Carron, where ſhips of large burthen can unload.

The houſe and premiſſes will be ſhown by the preſent poſſeſſor on Tueſdays and Saturdays, from ten to two o'clock, and for further particulas, apply to James Marſhall, writer to the ſignet, or Henry Swinton, merchant, Grangemouth.

By Order of the Honourable
*The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.*

To be expoſed to public ſale, in the Cuſtomhouſes of the Ports, and upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock each day,

THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer:

GLASGOW—Monday, 31ſt Aug. 1789.

9 gals. Aquavitæ, 1 in 8 under hydrometer proof, a parcel of Deals, and the Sloop Betty, with her tackle, furniture, and ſmall boat—to be ſold entire.

PORT-GLASGOW—Tueſday, 1ſt Sept.

*Foreign Spirits*, viz.—16 gals. Rum, below the ſtrength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof, 46 gals. Rum, and 4 gals. Brandy, not below the ſtrength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

*Other articles*—2 2-5ths gals. Madeira, and 9¼ gals. French Wine in bottles, 46lb. Coffee Berries, and 29 cwt. Iriſh Oat Meal.

CAMPBELTOWN—Wedneſday, 2d Sept.

*Foreign Spirits*, viz.—20 gals. Brandy, 50 gals. Geneva, and 7 gals. Rum, not below the ſtrength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

*Britiſh Spirits*—7 gals. Geneva, and 6 gals. Aquavitæ, 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

238 lb. Iriſh Hard Soap.

AYR—Wedneſday, 2d Sept.

*Foreign Spirits*, viz.—357 gals. Geneva, below the ſtrength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

1260 gals. Brandy, and 171 gals. gals. Rum, not below the ſtrength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

*Other articles*—16 gals. Portugal Wine.

ABERDEEN—Thurſday, 3d Sept.

23 gals. Foreign Rum, below the ſtrength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

LERWICK—Thurſday, 1ſt October.

39½ buſhels Foreign Salt, and 14 Salt Barrels.

N. B. Purchaſers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap 73, ſec. 31, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, *That no diſtiller or diſtillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of ſpirits, or any dealer or dealers in Spirits, ſhall ſell or ſend out any foreign ſpirits of a lower degree of ſtrength than that of one in ſix under hydrometer proof, nor have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any quantity of foreign ſpirits mixed together, (except ſhrub, cherry, or Raſpberry Brandy) of a lower degree of ſtrength than as aforeſaid, upon pain of all ſuch ſpirits being forfeited and loſt, together with the packages containing the ſame.*

And, by the 34th ſect. of the ſame ſtatute, it is enacted, *That if any Britiſh rectified Spirits, or any mixture of Britiſh Spirits with foreign Spirits, ſhall be found in the cuſtody of any dealer or dealers in ſpirits, not being a rectifier or compounder of Britiſh Spirits, exceeding the ſtrength of 1 in 8 under hydrometer proof, the ſame, together with the caſks and veſſels containing the ſame, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.*

Purchaſers will alſo take notice, *That 25 per cent. of the purchaſe-money is to be depoſited, and the ſame to be forfeited, unleſs the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of ſale.*

### DISTILLERY UTENSILS.

To be SOLD at *Kilbagie*, in the county of Clackmanan, on on Tueſday the 15th of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and the two following days,

THE whole COPPERS, STILLS, WORMS, & other Utenſils, (ſome Fixtures excepted) belonging to the Diſtillery at Kilbagie.

*Among theſe Utenſils are the following:*

| | CONTENTS. | | CONTENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Boiler, | 113 barrels. | 1 Still, | 531 gall. |
| 1 Ditto, | 126 ditto. | 1 Ditto, | 902 ditto. |
| 1 Ditto, | 249 ditto. | 1 Ditto, | 917 ditto. |
| 1 Ditto, | 134 ditto. | 1 Ditto, | 274 ditto. |
| 1 Still & Head, | 1427 gallons. | 1 Ditto & Head, | 1288 ditto. |
| 1 Ditto, | 527 ditto. | 1 Ditto, | 1400 ditto. |
| 1 Ditto, | 673 ditto. | 1 Ditto & Head, | 2300 ditto. |
| 1 Ditto, | 902 ditto. | 1 Ditto, | 400 ditto. |

N. B. Moſt of theſe veſſels, as well as the worms, tubs, &c. are fit for uſe, and ſome of them almoſt new. There are alſo comprehended in the articles to be ſold, a conſiderable quantity of old metal, iron hoops, pumps, and other uſeful articles, well worth the attention of the public.

Catalogues will be had ten days preceding the day of ſale, by applying to the following perſons:

Mr David Sandeman, merchant, London,
Mrs Bowie, auctioneer, Edinburgh,
Meſſ. W. Furlong and Co. merchants, Glaſgow,
Mr William Grinlay, broker, Leith:

And the articles themſelves may be ſeen at any time, after the 6th day of September, by applying to Mr James Stein at Kilbagie.

### SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of William Weir, innkeeper in Shots, upon Monday the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, between the hours of one and two afternoon, either in whole, or in ſuch lots as purchaſers may incline,

THE Lands of HARTWOODHILL, comprehending the Mains of Hartwoodhill, and Intackhead, poſſeſſed by James Baillie—the Hillhouſe, poſſeſſed by John Thomſon—and the farm of Meadowhead, poſſeſſed by James Steel, all lying in the pariſh of Shotts, and county of Lanark, and containing 286 Scots acres of arable, meadow, and paſture grounds, beſides 80 acres of moſs.

The leaſes of the Mains, Intackhead, and Meadowhead, expire at Martinmas 1790 and Whitſunday 1791; and Hillhouſe at Martinmas 1795 and Whitſunday 1796.

There is plenty of freeſtone in the lands, and a good ſeam of coal, which was lately wrought to advantage, and may again be ſet a going at pleaſure. There are alſo great appearance of ironſtone in the lands.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Renton, writer in Edinburgh, or to the proprietor, at Polkemmet.

### FARMS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

THE Farm of *Weſter Duntarvie*, lying in the pariſh of Abercorn, containing 194 acres of good arable land, all incloſed, for any number of years not exceeding 33.

ALSO—The farm of *Burrowfield*, lying about half a mile north eaſt from Linlithgow, containing near 70 acres, all incloſed, for any number of years not exceeding 42.

Theſe farms will be let either at a yearly rent, or a graſſum taken, as moſt agreeable to offerers.

Mr George Henderſon jun. at Eaſter Duntarvie, will ſhow the lands of Duntarvie, and Robert Hill at Burrowfield, will ſhow the lands of Burrowfield.

Apply to Matthew Sandilands, writer to the ſignet, North St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE DALMUIR SOAP and CANDLE WORKS, with a complete ſet of Utenſils for carrying on the Hard and Soft Soap and Candle Branches. Situated nearly on the Dunbarton road, eight miles weſt from Glaſgow, bounded on the one ſide by the river Clyde, and on the other by the Great Canal, there is great plenty of cheap coals in the neighbourhood, and fine water brought into the works, the whole of which is fitted up in the completeſt manner, and may either be employed as a ſoap and candle work, diſtillery, brewery, and malting, or converted into other purpoſes

For particulars, apply to Richard Collins at Dalmuir.

### A SLOOP FOR SALE.

To be SOLD at Grangemouth, within the houſe of George Walker, vintner, on Monday the 7th September next, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE SLOOP
CHRISTIAN AND JANET,

About 80 tons burden, four years old, with all her apurtenances, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Grangemouth. She is well calculated for the herring fiſhery or coaſting trade.

Inventory and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Laird, ſhip-broker, Grangemouth.

TO LET,

And to be entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of ST AGNES, a pleaſant rural retreat, with a ſmall piece of PASTURE GROUND not incloſed, lying in Lammermuir, Eaſt Lothian, near the church of Crainſhaws. The houſe is very commodious, and conſiſts of ſeven rooms and two bed cloſets, beſide, kitchen and cellars, pantries, &c. with coach-houſe, ſtables, hay-loft, and many other conveniencies and accommodations for ſervants out of doors. It is tolerably well furniſhed, and delightfully ſituated upon an eminence between two ſmall rivers called White Water and Bothwell, abounding with trout, &c. and the adjacent grounds with all ſorts of game. It is alſo well ſituated for good whey, and lies within eight miles of Haddington, Dunbar, and Dunſe, all good market-towns. The ground conſiſts of four acres in graſs.

For further particulars, enquire of John Buchan, writer to the ſignet, James's Court.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW ANGUS,
*Merchant in Dunfermline.*

THAT upon the application of the ſaid Andrew Angus, with concurrence of creditors to the extent required by law, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon the 27th day of Auguſt current, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Angus; and appointed his creditors to meet at Dunfermline, within the houſe of John Wilſon, vintner there, upon the third day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor, in terms of the ſtatute.

Of which this intimation is given to all concerned.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceaſed
CAPT. JAMES ROBERTSON of Earnock.

IN conſequence of an interlocutor pronounced by Lord Meadoddo, Ordinary, in the proceſs of multiplepoinding, now depending before the Court of Seſſion, at the inſtance of the truſtees, appointed by Capt. Robertſon, for dividing the reſidue of the price of his eſtate, and his other funds among his creditors—intimation is hereby made, that ſuch of the creditors of Captain Robertſon as ſhall not produce their intereſts, in the hands of the clerk to the proceſs, betwixt and the firſt day of October next, will be cut out from any ſhare of the funds in medio.

M. M. KIRKPATRICK Clerk.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceaſed Mr ROBERT ROSE, late Merchant in Inverneſs.

THE Creditors of Mr Roſe are required to give in a note of their ſeveral claims againſt him, ſpecifying the manner in which they are conſtituted, to Campbell M'Intoſh, writer in Inverneſs, betwixt and the 15th day of September next.

### NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of BROOM and GRAHAM, Merchants in Perth.

A State of ſuch of the bankrupts funds as have been converted into money, and a ſtate of the debts which have been proved on their eſtate, and lodged in terms of law, with a general ſtate of the bankrupts affairs brought down to the 8th Auguſt current, have been made up, and will lie in the hands of George Condie, writer in Perth, the truſtee, open for the inſpection of the creditors and their agents, until Saturday the 31ſt day of October next, when the truſtee requeſts a general meeting of the creditors, within the houſe of John Burt, vintner in Perth, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive their firſt dividend, and give ſuch orders as ſhall appear neceſſary for the future management of the eſtate.

### LANDS, COAL AND LIME, IN PEEBLES-SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE extenſive SHEEP-FARM of FALLAS, lying in the pariſh of Linton, preſently in the poſſeſſion of the proprietor.—The tenant may have the Stock of Ewes on the Farm at an adequate price.

As alſo to be Let and entered to at Whitſunday next, The FARM of CORNLAWS, lying in the pariſh of Linton, as preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Tod.

As alſo to be Let and entered to at Martinmas next, The FARM of SUNNYSIDE, lying in the pariſh of Newlands, containing ſeventy-two acres of good land, divided into ſeven incloſures, ſix whereof are preſently in graſs.

As alſo to be Let and entered to at Martinmas next, The Eaſter and Weſter PARKS of BENTS, containing ſixty-ſix acres, (excepting that part of the eaſter park, poſſeſſed by Andrew Spalding.)—Theſe parks are preſently in graſs.

As alſo, to be Let and entered to at Martinmas next, the LIME QUARRIES of MACBIEHILL and WHITFIELD. The former of theſe quarries is a rock 15 feet thick, covered with only four feet of earth: the other, though the rock is not ſo thick, may, from its nature, be wrought at as little expence as the former; and both quarries are within half a mile of coal. The demand for lime in the neighbourhood is great, and has hitherto been ſcarcely ſupplied. The tackſman may alſo have a leaſe of land in the neighbourhood of the quarries.

As alſo, to be Let and entered to at Martinmas next, the COAL of MACBIEHILL, to which a level has lately been brought up at a great expence.

The gardener at Macbiehill will ſhow the above farms, coal, &c.; and, for further particulars, application may be made to Andrew Hamilton writer to the ſignet, to whom offers for leaſes may be given in.

### SALE OF LANDS,
*IN THE SHIRES OF PERTH AND KINROSS,*
AND OF
HOUSES IN DUNFERMLINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Wilſon, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Thurſday the 24th day of September 1789, at 4 o'clock afternoon,

THE SUBJECTS which belonged to *James Beveridge*, writer in Dunfermline, lately deceaſed, in the following lots:

LOT I. The The Town and Lands of PITFAR, in the pariſh of Foſſaway, and ſouth eaſt corner of the ſhire of Perth, containing near 300 Scots acres, and ſituated within four miles of Kinroſs, five miles of Dunfermline, and five miles of Alloa. The lands hold of the Crown, and are within a mile of coal and limeſtone.

Francis Henderſon the tenant will ſhow theſe lands.

II. Four Eight Parts of the Town and Lands of KILDUFF, in the united pariſhes of Foſſaway and Tillibole, and ſhire of Kinroſs, ſituated within two miles of coal and limeſtone, three miles weſt from Kinroſs, and hold of Sir Henry Moncrieff Welwood of Tillibole, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

John Beveridge at Kelduff will ſhow theſe lands.

III. That Large and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden adjoining, ſituated in the Kirkgate of Dunfermline, ſome time poſſeſſed by Mr Walker, now deceaſed, as an inn, and laſt by the ſaid James Beveridge and his tenants, containing ten fire-rooms, beſides large cellars and ſtables.

IV. That HOUSE of three ſtories, with back court and offices adjoining, ſituated in the Maygate of Dunfermline, containing a large fore and back ſhop, and twelve other fire-rooms, as lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Crawford, now deceaſed, and Mr Eckford, merchant. This houſe has got a new roof and other repairs, at a conſiderable expence, within theſe two years.

V. That Large HOUSE of three ſtories, containing a ſhop and ſeven rooms, with the cellars adjoining, ſituated on the North ſide of the High Street, a little eaſt of the Tron of Dunfermline, as lately poſſeſſed by John Reid, merchant, now deceaſed, and laſt by Richard Burns and James Beveridge, merchants.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Robert Scotland, merchant in Dunfermline, or George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

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